CCS Technical Documentation
RH-10 Series Transceivers

System Module

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Useful Terms

AMPS (Advanced Mobile Phone Service): The term used by AT&T's Bell Laboratories (prior to the break-up of the Bell System in 1984) to refer to its cellular technology. The AMPS standard has been the foundation for the industry in the United States, although it has been slightly modified in recent years. 'AMPS-compatible' means equipment designed to work with most cellular telephones.

Analog: The traditional method of modulating radio signals so that they can carry information. Analog is a method of representing information such that data points can vary continuously, rather than only in discrete steps, as with digital modulation. AM (amplitude modulation) and FM (frequency modulation) are the two most common methods of analog modulation. Though most U.S. cellular systems today carry phone conversations using analog, some have begun offering digital transmission. *See also Digital Modulation.*

ANSI (The American National Standards Institute): A nonprofit, privately funded membership organization that coordinates the development of U.S. voluntary national standards and is the U.S. representative to non-treaty international standards-setting entities including the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission.

Antenna: A device for transmitting and/or receiving signals. The size and shape of antennas are determined, in large part, by the frequency of the signal they are receiving. Antennas are needed on both the wireless handset and the base station.

Authentication: A process used by the wireless carriers to verify the identity of a mobile station.

Browser: Software that moves documents on the World Wide Web to your computer, PDA, or phone. *See HDML, HTML, HTTP and WML.*

CDG (CDMA Development Group): A consortium of companies that have joined together to lead the adoption and evolution of CDMA wireless systems around the world.

CDM: Customer Development Manager. Regional Nokia CDMA personnel for direct customer contact with Carriers, formerly known as Field Marketing.

CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access): A spread-spectrum approach to digital transmission. With CDMA, each conversation is digitized and then tagged with a code. The mobile phone is then instructed to decipher only a particular code to pluck the right conversation off the air. The process can be compared in some ways to an English-speaking person picking out in a crowded room of French speakers the only other person who is speaking English. *See also Digital Modulation.*

Packet Data: Technology that allows data files to be broken into a number of 'packets' and sent along idle channels of existing cellular voice networks.

Circuit Switched: A switching technique that establishes a dedicated and uninterrupted connection between the sender and the receiver.

Encryption: The transformation of data, for the purpose of privacy, into an unreadable format until reformatted with a decryption key. 'Public key' encryption utilizes the RSA (which stands for its developers, Rivest, Shamir, and Adleman) encryption key. PGP, or Pretty Good Privacy, is a cryptography program for computer data, e-mail, and voice conversation.

ESN (Electronic Serial Number): The unique number assigned to a wireless phone by the manufacturer. According to the Federal Communications Commission, the ESN is to be fixed and unchangeable - a sort of unique fingerprint for each phone. *See also MIN.*

FCC (Federal Communications Commission): The government agency responsible for regulating telecommunications in the United States.

GHz (GigaHertz Billions of Hertz): Personal Communications Services operate in the 1.9 GHz band of the electromagnetic spectrum. *See also Hertz, KHz, MHz.*

GPS (Global Positioning System): A satellite system using 24 satellites orbiting the earth at 10,900 miles that enables users to pinpoint precise locations using the satellites as reference points.

Handsfree: A feature that permits a driver to use a wireless car phone without lifting or holding the handset. An important safety feature.

HDML (Handheld Device Markup Language): A modification of standard HTML, developed by Unwired Planet, for use on small screens of mobile phones, PDAs, and pagers. HDML is a text-based markup language, which uses HyperText Transfer Protocol (HTTP) and is compatible with Web servers.

HTML (HyperText Markup Language): An authoring software language used on the Web. HTML is used to create Web pages and hyperlinks.

HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol): The protocol used by the Web server and the client browser to communicate and move documents around the Internet.

IM (Instant Messaging): A conversational interface across different platforms and systems via a wireless instant messaging server. Allows the user to send & receive messages seamlessly.

IMSI (International Mobile Station Identifier): A number assigned to a mobile station by the wireless carrier uniquely identifying the mobile station nationally and internationally. *See also MIN, TMSI*

Infrared: A band of the electromagnetic spectrum used for airwave communications and some fiber-optic transmission systems. Infrared is commonly used for short-range (up to 20 feet) through-the-air data transmission. Many PC devices have infrared ports, called Infrared Serial Data Link (IRDA), to synchronize with other devices. IRDA supports speeds up to 1.5 Mbps.

IOTA (Internet Over The Air): Specification for Internet based Over The Air handset configuration management.

MIN (Mobile Identification Number): A number assigned by the wireless carrier to a customer's phone. The MIN is meant to be changeable, since the phone could change hands or a customer could move to another city. *See also ESN, IMSI, TMSI.*

MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions): The standard format, developed and adopted by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), for including non-text information in Internet mail, thus supporting the transmission of mixed-media messages across TCP/IP networks. In addition to covering binary, audio, and video data, MIME is the standard for transmitting foreign language text, which cannot be represented in ASCII code.

NAM (Number Assignment Module): The NAM is the electronic memory in the wireless phone that stores the telephone number and electronic serial number.

OTA (Over the Air): Network based features for over the air activation's OTASP (Over the Air Service Provisioning, OTAPA (Over The Air Parameter Administration) pertinent to IS-683 (A).

PCS (Personal Communications Services): FCC terminology describing two-way, personal, digital wireless communications systems. Several traditional cellular companies now offer PCS services.

PDA (Personal Digital Assistant): Portable computing devices capable of transmitting data. These devices make possible services such as paging, data messaging, electronic mail, stock quotations, handwriting recognition, personal computing, facsimile, date book, and other information-handling capabilities.

PIM (Personal Information Manager): Also known as a 'contact manager,' is a form of software that logs personal and business information, such as contacts, appointments, lists, notes, occasions, etc.

PRI (Product Release Instructions): Programmable product parameters for default customer settings.

PRL (Preferred Roaming List): A list of customer preferred settings supported by IS-683 capabilities.

Protocol: A specific set of rules for organizing the transmission of data in a network.

RF (Radio Frequency): A frequency well above the range of human hearing.

SMS (Short Message Service): A service to send short alphanumeric messages between devices.

Spread Spectrum: A modulation technique, also known as frequency hopping, used in

wireless systems. The data is packetized and spread over a range of bandwidth.

Standby Time: The amount of time a fully charged wireless portable or transportable phone can be on (though not in a call) before the phone's battery will lose power. *See also Talk Time.*

Synchronization: Also known as 'replication,' it is the process of uploading and downloading information from two or more databases, so that each is identical.

Talk Time: The length of time one can talk on a portable or transportable wireless phone without recharging the battery. The battery capacity of a phone is usually expressed in terms of 'minutes of talk time' or 'hours of standby time.' When one is talking, the phone draws more power from the battery. *See also Standby Time.*

TAM: Technical Account Manager. Assigned member of Nokia CDMA Product Acceptance group to a particular Carrier or list of Carriers.

Telecommunications Act of 1996: Signed into law by President Clinton on February 8, 1996, it establishes a pro-competitive, deregulatory framework for telecommunications in the United States.

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association): The Telecomms standards body.

TMSI (Temporary Mobile Station Identifier): A mobile station identifier (MSID) sent over the air interface and is assigned dynamically by the network to the mobile station. *See also MIN, IMSI*

Vibra: A built-in vibrating device for silent user alert.

Vocoder: A device used to convert speech into digital signals. *See also Digital Modulation.*

Voice-Activated Dialing: A feature that permits one to dial a phone number by speaking to a wireless phone instead of using a keypad. The feature contributes to convenience as well as driving safety.

WAP (Wireless Applications Protocol): A proposed protocol for wireless applications. The protocol is designed to simplify how wireless users access electronic and voice mail, send and receive faxes, make stock trades, conduct banking transactions and view miniature Web pages on a small screen.

WLL (Wireless Local Loop): A local wireless communications network that bypasses the local exchange carrier and provides high-speed, fixed data transmission.

WML (Wireless Markup Language): A compact version of the Handheld Device Markup Language. *See HDML.*

Transceiver RH-10

Introduction

The RH-10 is a CDMA DCT 4.0 engine incorporating IS-95B and IS-2000 features with full 1XRTT data rate capacity. Advanced messaging features include SMS (MO/MT), Instant Messaging, Nokia 'Chat' and Smart Messaging (ring tones, graphics, images, and animations).

The standard internal battery (BLB-3) provides users with up to four hours of talk time and 250 hours of standby time.

The transceiver has a full graphic display and the user interface is based on the Jack 3 UI with two soft keys.

An internal antenna is used. An external RF connector also is used.

Operational Modes

There are several different operational modes: Modes have different states controlled by the cellular SW. Some examples are: Idle State (on ACCH), Camping (on DCCH), Scanning, Conversation, No Service Power Save (NSPS) *previously OOR = Out of Range*.

In the power-off mode, only the circuits needed for power-up are supplied.

In the idle mode, circuits are powered down and only the sleep clock is running.

In the active mode, all the circuits are supplied with power, although some parts might be in idle state part of the time.

The charge mode is effective in parallel with all previous modes. The charge mode itself consists of two different states, *i.e.* the fast charge and the maintenance mode.

The local mode is used for alignment and testing.

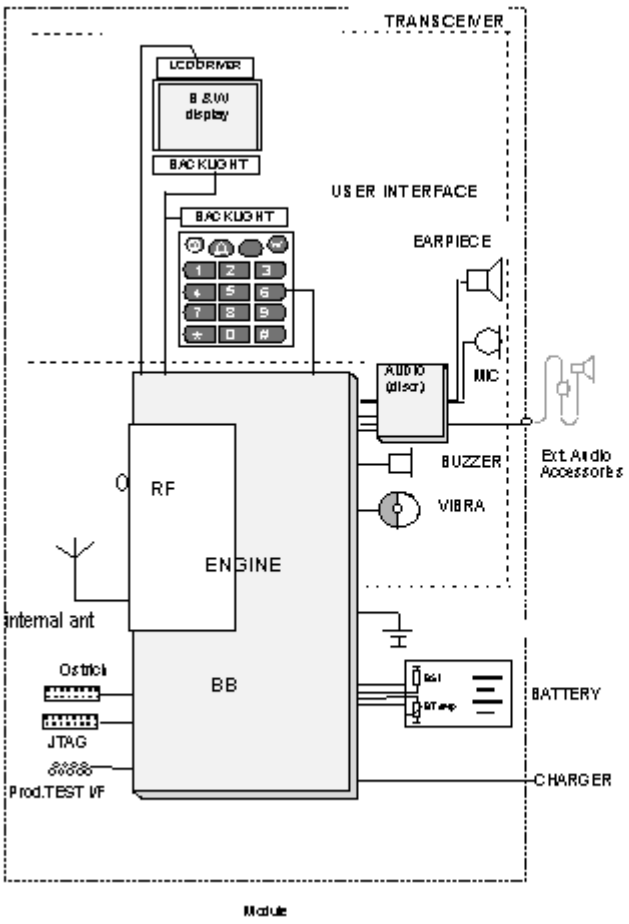
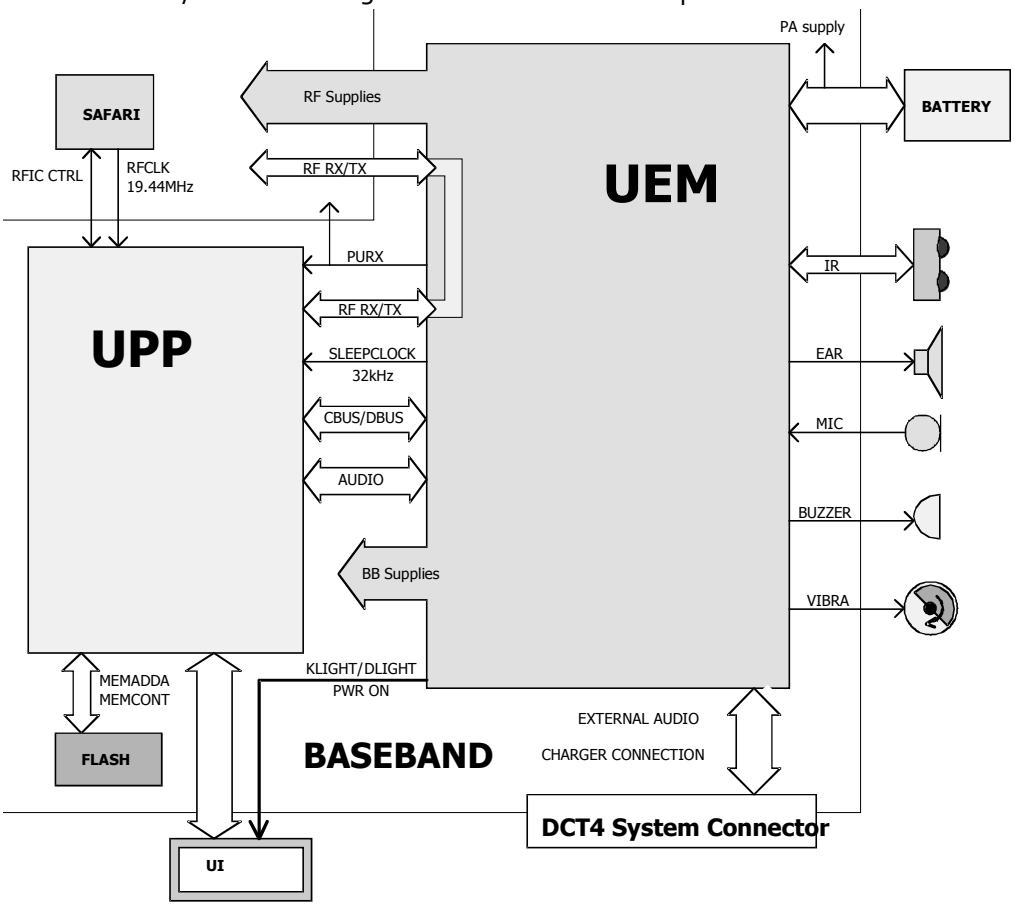


Figure 1: Interconnecting Diagram

Baseband Module

The core part of the RH-10 baseband module consists of two ASICs—UEM and UPP—and flash memory. The following sections describe these parts.



UEM

UEM Introduction

UEM is the Universal Energy Management IC for DCT4 digital handportable phones. In addition to energy management, it performs all the baseband mixed-signal functions.

Most of UEM pins have 2kV ESD protection. Those signals that are considered to be exposed more easily to ESD have 8kV protection inside UEM. Such signals are all audio signals, headset signals, BSI, Btemp, Fbus, and Mbus signals.

Regulators

UEM has six regulators for baseband power supplies and seven regulators for RF power supplies. VR1 regulator has two outputs VR1a and VR1b. RH-10 has a DC/DC connector to provide power to the UPP VCORE.

Bypass capacitor (1uF) is required for each regulator output to ensure stability.

Reference voltages for regulators require external 1uF capacitors. Vref25RF is reference voltage for VR2 regulator; Vref25BB is reference voltage for VANA, VFLASH1, VFLASH2,

VR1 regulators; Vref278 is reference voltage for VR3, VR4, VR5, VR6, VR7 regulators; VrefRF01 is reference voltage for VIO, VCORE, VSIM regulators, and for RF.

BB	RF
VANA: 2.78Vtyp 80mAmax	VR1a: 4.75V 12mAmax VR1b: 4.75V 12mAmax
Vflash1: 2.78Vtyp 70mAmax	
Vflash2: 2.78Vtyp 40mAmax	VR2: 2.78V 100mAmax
VSim: 1.8/3.0V 25mAmax	VR3: 2.78V 20mA
VIO: 1.8Vtyp 150mAmax	VR4: 2.78V 50mAmax
Vcore: 1.0-1.8V 200mAmax	VR5: 2.78V 50mAmax
	VR6: 2.78V 50mAmax
	VR7: 2.78V 45mAmax

VANA regulator supplies internal and external analog circuitry of BB. It's disabled in sleep mode.

Vflash1 regulator supplies LCD, IR-module, and digital parts of UEM ASIC. It's enabled during startup and goes to low Iq-mode in sleep mode.

Vflash2 regulator supplies data cable (DLR-3). It's enabled/disenabled through writing register and default is off.

VIO regulator supplies both external and internal logic circuitries. It's used by LCD, flash, Robin, Batman, Bluetooth, and UPP. Regulator goes in to low Iq-mode in sleep mode.

VCORE DC/DC regulator supplies DSP and Core part of UPP. Voltage is programmable and the startup default is 1.5V. Regulator goes to low Iq-mode in sleep mode.

VR1 regulator uses two LDOs and a charge pump. This regulator is used by Robin RF ASIC (VR1B) and synthesizer circuits (VR1A).

VR2 is a linear regulator used to supply Robin RF ASIC and the detector circuitry.

VR3 is a linear regulator used by Robin RF ASIC and VCTCXO circuitry.

VR4 is a linear regulator used by the PLL and UHF VCO circuitry.

VR5 is a linear regulator used by the Batman RFIC and the Alfred RF ASIC.

VR6 is a linear regulator used by Robin RF ASIC and TX LO buffer.

VR7 is a linear regulator used by Batman RF ASIC.

IPA1 and IPA2 are programmable current generators. The 27kW/1%/100ppm external resistor is used to improve the accuracy of output current. IPA1 is used by lower band PA and IPA2 is used by higher band PA.

Charging Control

The CHACON block of UEM asics controls charging. Needed functions for charging controls are pwm-controlled battery charging switch, charger-monitoring circuitry, battery voltage monitoring circuitry and RTC supply circuitry for backup battery charging. In addition, external components are needed for EMC protection of the charger input to the baseband module. The DCT4 baseband is designed to electrically support both DCT3 and DCT4 chargers.

Digital Interface

Data transmission between the UEM and the UPP is implemented using two serial connections, DBUS (9.6 MHz) for DSP and CBUS (1.2 MHz in CDMA) for MCU. UEM is a dual-voltage circuit: the digital parts are running from 1.8V and the analog parts are running from 2.78V. Vbat (3,6V) voltage regulators inputs also are used.

Audio Codec

The baseband supports two external microphone inputs and one external earphone output. The inputs can be taken from an internal microphone, from a headset microphone, or from an external microphone signal source through a headset connector. The output for the internal earpiece is a dual-ended type output, and the differential output is capable of driving 4Vpp to the earpiece with a 60 dB minimum signal to total distortion ratio. Input and output signal source selection and gain control is performed inside the UEM ASIC according to control messages from the UPP. Both a buzzer and an external vibra alert control signals are generated by the UEM with separate PWM outputs.

UI Drivers

There is a single output driver for buzzer, vibra, display, keyboard LEDs, and IR inside UEM. These generate PWM square wave to devices.

IR Interface

The IR interface is designed into the UEM. The low frequency mode of IR module covers speeds up to 1.152 mbit/s. The device (Vishay) tranceivers integrate a sensitive receiver and a built-in power driver. The combination of thin, long resistive and inductive wiring should be avoided. The inputs (Txd, SD/Mode) and the output (Rxd) should be directly coupled to I/O circuit. VBAT gives power supply to transmit LED and serial resistor limits current. Receiving infrared data to IR LED, it goes straight to UPP by RXD line. Vflash1 is the power supply of the IR module transmit. The IR module has one control pin to control shutdown.

AD Converters

There is an 11-channel analog to digital converter in UEM. The AD converters are calibrated in the production line.

BB-RF Interface Connections

All the signal descriptions and properties in the following tables are valid only for active signals.

Table 1: PDM Interface

Signal name	From	To	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Function
RX_IF_AGC	UPP GenIO 9	Batman	Voltage Min Max --- Clk Rate (1)	0.0 1.75 ---	1.8 --- 9.6	0.1 1.86 --- 19.2	V --- MHz	Controls gain of VGA r in receiver
TX_IF_AGC	UPP GenIO 7	Robin	Voltage Min Max --- Clk Rate (1)	0.0 1.75 ---	1.8 --- 9.6	0.1 1.86 --- 19.2	V --- MHz	Controls gain of VGA in IF VGA in Robin
TX_RF_AGC	UPP GenIO 26	Robin	Voltage Min Max --- Clk Rate (3)	0.0 1.75 ---	1.8 --- 9.6	0.1 1.86 --- 19.2	V --- MHz	Controls gain of TX driver in Robin
PA_GAIN	UPP GenIO 19	Robin	Voltage Min Max --- Clk Rate (3)	0.0 1.75 ---	1.8 --- 9.6	0.1 1.86 --- 19.2	V --- MHz	Controls gain of PA

Table 2: General I/O Interface

Signal name	From	To	Parameter	Input characteristics	Function
TX_Gate	UPP Gen IO 8 pullup	Robin	“1” Transmitter Off “0” Transmitter On Timing Accuracy	1.38 1.88 V 0 0.4 V 4 chips, and can be up to a total of 255 chips	Punctures the PA’s and the Robin ASIC Digital Into RF
PA_Boost	UPP Gen IO 28 pullup	Snapper Shark	“1” boost mode “0” data mode Timing Accuracy	1.38 1.88 V 0 0.4 V 4 chips, and can be up to a total of 255 chips	Sets PA current for desired linearity Digital Into RF

Table 3: VCTCXO Interface

Signal name	From	To	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Function
CLK192M_UPP	VCTCXO	Upp Batman Robin UHF PLL	Frequency --- Signal amplitude	--- 0.5	19.2 --- 1.0	--- 1.5	MHz --- - Vpp	High stability clock signal for logic circuits, AC coupled sinewave. Analog Out of RF

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Table 3: VCTCXO Interface

Signal name	From	To	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Function
AFC	UEM	VCTCXO	Voltage Min Max --- Settling time (4)	0.0 2.4 ---	---	0.1 2.55 --- 0.2	V --- ms	Automatic frequency control signal for VCTCXO Digital Into RF

Table 4: Regulated Supplies from UEM to RF

Signal name	From	To	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Function
VBAT	Battery	PA & UEM, external driver amps	Voltage --- Current	3.2 --- 0	3.5 ---	5.1 --- 2A peak	V ---	Battery supply. Lower limit is to guarantee regulator PSRR
VR1A	UEM	UHF Synth	Voltage --- Current	4.6 --- 0	4.75 --- 4	4.9 --- 5	V --- mA	Charge pump + linear regulator.
VR1B	UEM	PA Iref current sources in Robin	Voltage --- Current	4.6 --- 0	4.75 --- 4	4.9 --- 5	V --- mA	Charge pump + linear regulator
VR2	UEM	Robin driver amps	Voltage --- Current	2.70 ---	2.78 ---	2.86 --- 100	V --- mA	Linear regulator
VR3	UEM	VCTCXO Robin VHF synthesizer	Voltage --- Current	2.70 ---	2.78 ---	2.8 --- 20	V --- mA	Low noise linear regulator for VCTCXO
VR4	UEM	UHF VCO, synthesizer	Voltage --- Current	2.70 ---	2.78 ---		V --- mA	Low Iq linear regulator
VR5	UEM	Batman IF, BB, LNA, mixer	Voltage --- Current	2.70 ---	2.78 ---		V --- mA	Low Iq linear regulator
VR6	UEM	Robin IF, BB, mixers	Voltage --- Current	2.70 ---	2.78 ---		V --- mA	Low Iq linear regulator
VR7	UEM	Batman VHF synthesizer	Voltage --- Current	2.70 ---	2.78 ---		V --- mA	Low noise linear regulator for synthesizer
VREFRF01	UEM	Batman Vref	Voltage	1.334	1.35	1.366	V	Voltage Reference for RF-IC 1.2% accuracy
VREFRF02	UEM	Robin Vref	Voltage	1.334	1.35	1.366	V	Voltage Reference for RF-IC 1.2% accuracy
VIO	UEM	Digital IO + PLL digital	Voltage --- Current	1.70 ---	1.8	1.88 --- 50	V --- mA	Supply for RF-BB digital interface and some digital parts of RF.

Table 5: Slow A/D Converters

Signal name	From	To	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Function
PA_TEMP	Thermistor	UEM	Input voltage range --- Input clock freq	0 --- 	 --- 	2.741 --- 2.5	V --- MHz	PA temperature sensor output voltage Analog Out of RF
PWROUT	Robin	UEM	Input voltage range --- Input clock freq	0 --- 	 --- 	2.741 --- 2.5	V --- MHz	Buffered output of TX output detector and TX power supply Analog Out of RF
FALSE_DET	Robin	UEM	Input voltage range --- Input clock freq	0 --- 	 --- 	2.741 --- 2.5	V --- MHz	protection circuit that is independent of main transmitter on-off control circuit and minimizes the possibility of false transmission caused by component failure

Table 6: RF-BB Analog Signals

Signal name	From	To	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Function
RX_IP_RF RX_IN_RF RX_QP_RF RX_QN_RF	Batman	UEM	Differential voltage swing (static) --- DC level --- Input Bandwidth	1.35 --- 1.3 ---	1.4 --- 1.35 ---	1.45 --- 1.4 --- 615	Vpp --- V --- kHz	Differential in-phase and quadrature RX baseband signal Analog Out of RF
TX_IP_RF TX_IN_RF TX_QP_RF TX_QN_RF	UEM	Robin	Differential voltage swing (static) --- DC level --- -3 dB Bandwidth	 --- 1.65 --- 650	0.9 --- 1.7 ---	1.0 --- 1.75 --- 1950	Vpp --- V --- kHz	Differential quadrature phase TX baseband signal for RF modulator Analog into RF

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Table 7: RFIC Control

Signal name	From	To	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Function
RF_BUS_CLK RF_BUS_DATA RF_BUS_EN1X	UPP	Robin/Batman/ PLL	High-level input voltage, V_{IH} Low-level input voltage, V_{IL} High-level output voltage, V_{OH} Low-level output voltage, V_{OL} Clock	1.2 1.3	1.3 1.4 9.72	2.35 0.5 2.45 0.4	V V V V MHz	Serial Clock = Digital Into RF Bidirectional Serial Date = Digital I/O Latch enable for Batman and Robin = Digital Into RF
SYNTH_LE	UPP	PLL	Voltage Timing resolution	0		1.8 10	V us	Synthesizer latch enable

Table 8: RFIC Control

Signal name	From	To	Parameter	Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Function
PURX	UEM	Robin/Batman	Voltage Level ---------- Timing resolution	0 --------	-------	1.8 -------- 10	V ------ us	Power Up Reset for Batman and Robin

UPP

UPP Introduction

RH-10 uses UPP8Mv2.2 ASIC. The RAM size is 4M. The UPP ASIC is designed to operate in a DCT4 engine, and is designed as part of the DCT4 common baseband task force. The DCT4 processor architecture consists of both DSP and MCU processors.

Blocks

UPP is internally partitioned into two main parts: the Brain and the Body.

The Brain consists of the Processor and Memory System (*i.e.,* Processor cores, Mega-cells, internal memories, peripherals and external memory interface). The following blocks are included: the DSP Subsystem (DSPSS), the MCU Subsystem (MCUSS), the emulation control EMUCtl, the program/data RAM PDRAM, and the Brain Peripherals–subsystem (BrainPer).

The Body consists of the NMP custom cellular logic functions. These contain all interfaces and functions needed for interfacing with other DCT4 baseband and RF parts. It includes the following sub-blocks: MFI, SCU, CTSI, RxModem, AccIF, UIF, Coder, GPRSCip, BodyIF, SIMIF, PUP and CDMA (Corona).

Flash Memory

Introduction

Flash memory is a high-performance, 32-Mbit, single power supply 1.8 Volt-only FLASH memory device. This device is designed to be programmed in-system with the standard system 1.8-volt Vcc supply. A 12.0 volt Vpp is not required for program or erase operations, although an acceleration pin is available if faster write performance is required. The device is a boot-sectored device, consisting of eight 8Kb and 63 sectors of 64Kb each.

The device has two read modes: asynchronous read and burst mode read. Device powers-up in an asynchronous read mode. In the asynchronous mode, the device has two control functions which must be satisfied in order to obtain data at the outputs. In the linear mode, the device will deliver a continuous sequential word stream starting at the specified word and continuing until the end of the memory or until the user loads in a new starting address or stops the burst advance. The burst mode read operation is a synchronous operation tied to the rising edge of the clock. The microprocessor supplies only the initial address; all subsequent addresses are automatically generated by the device at the rising edge of subsequent clock cycles. The burst read cycle consists of an address phase and a corresponding data phase. The device also is capable of Burst Suspend and Burst Resume operations.

In order to reduce the power consumption on the bus, a Power Save function is introduced. This reduces the amount of switching on the external bus.

User Interface Hardware

LCD

Introduction

RH-10 uses black & white GD51 96x65 full dot-matrix graphical display. The LCD module includes LCD glass, LCD COG-driver, elastomer connector, and a metal frame. LCD module is included in the light guide assembly module.

Interface

LCD is controlled by UI SW and control signals.

Booster capacitor (C302 1uF) is connected between booster pin (Vout) and ground. The capacitor stores boosting voltage.

Pin 9 (GND) is the metal frame ground pin, so it is not coming from the display driver.

Keyboard

Introduction

RH-10 keyboard design is Nokia Jack style, with up and down navigation keys, two soft keys, 12 number keys, and side volume keys. The PWR key is located on top in IR lens.

Power Key

All signals for keyboard are coming from UPP ASIC except pwr key signal which is connected directly to UEM. When the pwr key is pressed, a switch connects the UEM PWONX to GND and creates an interrupt.

Keys

Other keys are detected so that when a key is pressed down, the metal dome connects one S-line and one R-line of UPP to GND and creates an interrupt for SW. Matrix of how lines are connected and which lines are used for different keys is described in the following table. S-line S0 and R-line R5 are not used.

Returns / Scans	S1	S2	S3	S4
R0	NC	Send	End	NC
R1	Soft left	Up	Down	Soft right
R2	1	4	7	*
R3	2	5	8	0
R4	3	6	9	#

NC = Not Connected

Lights

Introduction

RH-10 has 10 LEDs for lighting purposes: six (V304-V309) are for keyboard and four (V300-V303) for display. LED type is Osram LGM470, white (type CL270WB-D) and SMD through-hole mounted.

Interfaces

Display lights are controlled by UEM Dlight signal (8-bit register DriverPWMR, bits 3...0). Dlight output is Pulse Width Modulation (PWM) signal, which is used to control average current going through LEDs (see the following table). When battery voltage changes, a new PWM value is written to the PWM register, which allows the brightness of lights to remain consistent with all battery voltages. Signal frequency is fixed at 128Hz.

Keyboard lights are controlled by Klight signal from UEM (8-bit register DriverPWMR, bits 7...4). Klight output is also a PWM signal and is used in a manner similar to Dlight.

Technical Information

Each LED requires a hole in the PWB where the body of the LED is located. Terminals are soldered on component side of module PWB. LEDs have white plastic body around the diode itself, which directs the emitted light to UI side. Current for LCD lights is limited by resistor between Vbatt and LEDs. For keyboard lights, there are resistors in parallel.

Vibra

Introduction

Vibra is located on the D-cover and is connected by spring connectors on the PWB. It is located in the left bottom side of the engine.

Interfaces

Vibra is controlled by pwm signal VIBRA from UEM. This signal allows control of both frequency and pulse width of signal. Pulse width is used to control current when battery voltage changes. Frequency control searches for optimum frequency to ensure silent and efficient vibrating.

Parameter	Requirement	Unit
Rated DC Voltage	1.3	V
Rated speed	9500 ±3000	rpm
Rated current	115 ±20	mA
Starting current	150 ±20	mA
Armature resistant	8.6	ohm
Rated DC voltage available	1.2 to 1.7	V
Starting DC voltage	min. 1.2	V

Audio Hardware

Earpiece

Introduction

The 13 mm speaker capsule that is used in DCT3 products also is used in RH-10.

The speaker is dynamical—very sensitive, and capable of producing relatively high sound pressure at low frequencies. The speaker capsule and surrounding mechanics comprise the earpiece.

Microphone

Introduction

The microphone is an electric microphone with omnidirectional polar pattern. It consists of an electrically polarized membrane and a metal electrode, which form a capacitor. Air pressure changes (*i.e.*, sound) move the membrane, which causes voltage changes across the capacitor. Since the capacitance is typically 2 pF, a FET buffer is needed inside the microphone capsule for the signal generated by the capacitor. The microphone needs bias voltage as a result of the FET.

Buzzer

Introduction

The functioning principle for the buzzer is magnetic. The diaphragm of the buzzer is made of magnetic material and is located in a magnetic field created by a permanent magnet. The winding is not attached to the diaphragm as is the case with the speaker. The winding is located in the magnetic circuit so that it can alter the magnetic field of the permanent magnet, thus changing the magnetic force affecting the diaphragm.

This functioning principle makes the buzzer very efficient but also sensitive to external magnetic fields. It should not be located close to transmitter power wires on PWB. Otherwise, the transmitter current can be heard from the buzzer. The useful frequency range is approximately 2 kHz-5kHz.

Battery

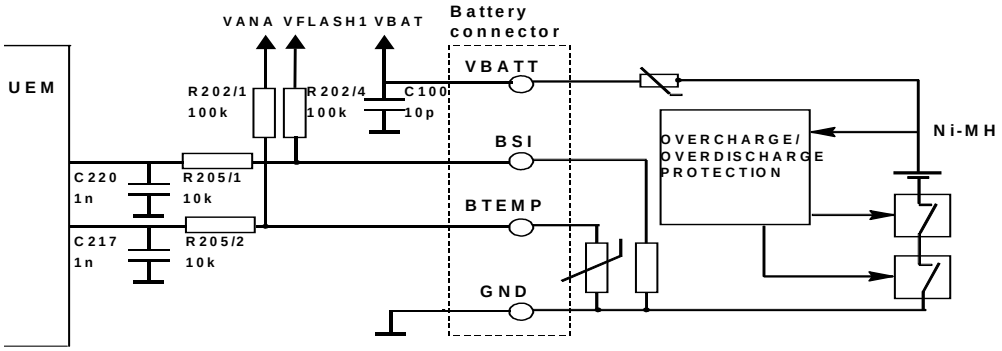
Phone Battery

Introduction

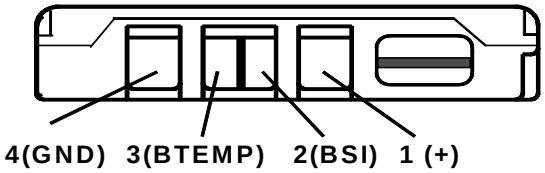
A 1000 mAh Li-ion battery (BLB-3) is standard in RH-10.

Interface

The battery block contains NTC and BSI resistors for temperature measurement and battery identification. The BSI fixed resistor value indicates the chemistry and default capacity of a battery. NTC resistor measures the battery temperature. Temperature and capacity information is needed for charge control. These resistors are connected to the BSI and BTEMP pins of battery connector. Phone has pull-up resistors (R202) for these lines so that they can be read by A/D inputs in the phone (see the following figure). Resistor array (R206) is ESD protection. There also are spark caps in the BSI and BTEMP lines to prevent ESD.



Batteries have a specific red line to indicate if the battery has been subjected to excess humidity. The batteries are delivered in a "protection" mode, which gives longer storage time. The voltage seen in the outer terminals is zero (or floating), and the battery is activated by connecting the charger. Batteries have internal protection for overvoltage and overcurrent.



Battery Connector

RH-10 uses a spring-type battery connector. This makes the phone easier to assemble in production and ensures a more reliable connection between the battery and PWB.

#	Signal name	Connected from - to	Batt. I/O	Signal properties A/D--levels--freq./timing	Description / Notes
1	VBAT	(+) (batt.)	VBAT	I/O	Vbat
2	BSI	BSI (batt.)	UEM	Out	Ana.
3	BTEMP	BTEMP (batt.)	UEM	Out	Ana.
4	GND	GND	GND		Gnd

Accessories Interface

When the MCU-SW receives a headset-interrupt, generated by the switch in the headset-connector, it will start the accessory-detection sequence.

At first it will measure the voltage at XMICP-pin (divided in half by two resistors) via EAD AD-converter in CCONT. If it detects a voltage, it will start the sequence for the active accessory detection.

If there is no active voltage detected at XMICP, AUXOUT-pin of COBBA_D is switched to 1.5V and the voltage at XMICP is measured again. The voltage at XMICP depends on the impedance which is connected between XMICP and XMICN at the accessory end.

The following table illustrates accessory detection / external audio.

Connector	Line symbol	Minimum	Typical/Nominal		Unit/Notes
Connector state	HOOKDET (MAD1 pin C10)	HEAD-SETINT (MAD1 pin B11)	Voltage at XMICP	EAD-value	Notes
No accessory connected	'1'	'0'	0V	0	
Headset HDC-5 with button not pressed	'1'	'1'	1.1V	390	When AUXOUT at 1.5V
Headset HDC-5 with button pressed	'0'	'1'	0.75V	255	When AUXOUT at 1.5V
PPH-1 (connected correctly)	'0'	'1'	2.6V	900	When muted
PPH-1 with external microphone (connected correctly)	'0'	'1'	2.2V	750	When muted
Audio box JBA-6	'1'	'1'	-0.9V	330-350	When AUXOUT at 1.5V

Charger IF

Introduction

The charger connection is implemented through the bottom connector. The DCT4 bottom connector supports charging with both plug chargers and desktop stand chargers.

There are three signals for charging. Charger gnd pin is used for both desktop and for plug chargers as well as charger voltage. PWM control line, which is needed for 3-wire chargers, is connected directly to gnd in module PWB so the RH-10 engine doesn't provide any PWM control to chargers. Charging controlling is done inside the UEM by switching the UEM internal charger switch on/off.

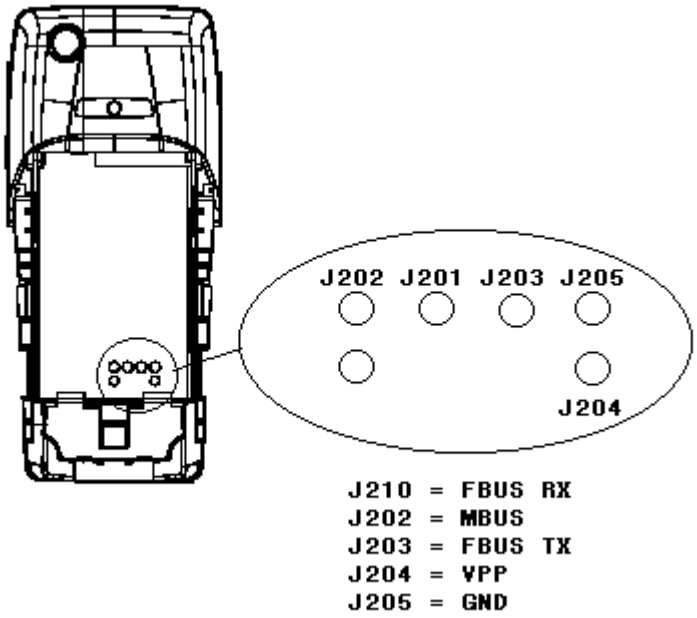
Interface

The F100 fuse protects the phone from too high currents (*e.g.*, when broken or pirate chargers are used). L100 protects the engine from RF noises, which may occur in the charging cable. V100 protects the UEM ASIC from reverse polarity charging voltage and from too high charging voltage. C105 is also used for ESD and EMC protection. Spark gaps are used for ESD protection right after the charger plug.

Test Interfaces

Production Test Pattern

Interface for RH-10 production testing is a 5-pin pad layout in BB area (see figure below). Production tester connects to these pads by using spring connectors. Interface includes MBUS, USRX, FBUSTX, VPP, and GND signals. Pad size is 1.7mm. The same pads also are used for AS test equipment such as module jig and service cable.



Other Test Points

BB ASICs and flash memory are CSP components and the visibility to BB signals is very poor. This makes measuring of most of the BB signals impossible. In order to debug BB at least at some level, the most important signals can be accessed from 0.6mm test points. The figure below shows test points located between UEM and UPP. There is an opening in the baseband shield to provide access to these pads.

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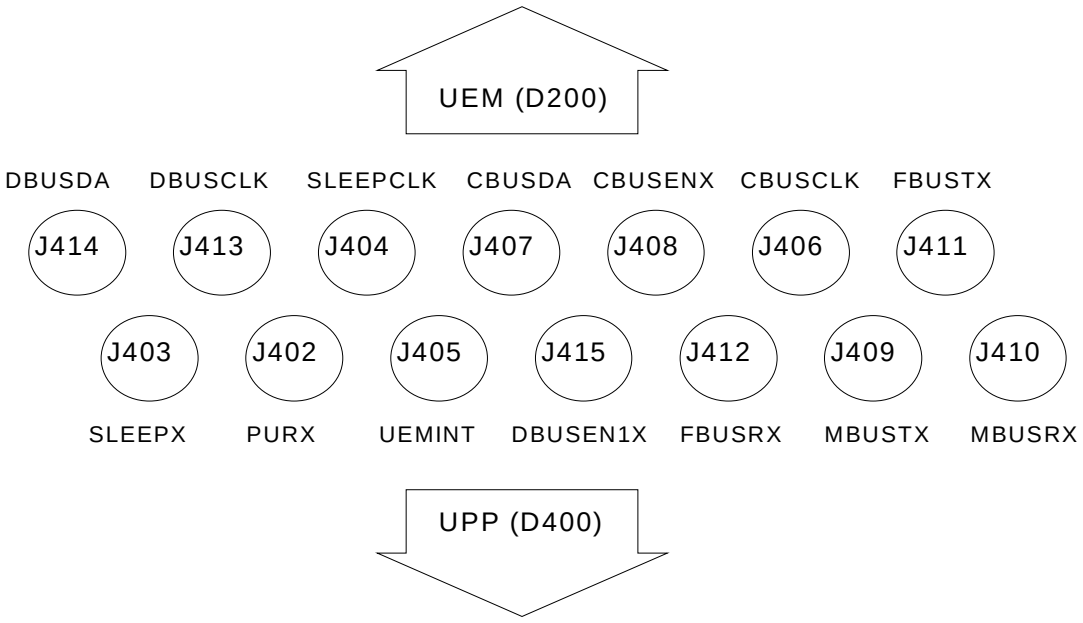

EMC

General

EMC performance of the RH-10 baseband is improved by using a shield to cover main components of BB, such as UEM, UPP, and Flash. UEM has internal protection against ±8kV ESD pulse. BB shield is soldered into PWB and it also increases the rigidity of PWB in the BB area, thus improving phone reliability. Shield also improves thermal dissipation by spreading the heat more widely.

A protective metal deck is located underneath the battery and is grounded to both the BB shield and the RF shield.

BB Component and Control I/O Line Protection

Keyboard Lines

ESD protection for keyboard signals is implemented by using metaldome detection. Grounded keydomes are very effective for ESD protection and do not require additional components for ESD protection -> very low cost solution. The distance from A-cover to PWB is made longer with the spikes in the keymat. C-cover metallization also protects keyboard lines.

C-Cover

C-cover on the UI side is metallized from inner surface (partly) and grounded to module gnd. All those areas where plated C-cover touches PWB surface are grounded and solder mask are opened.

PWB

All edges are grounded from both sides of PWB and solder mask is opened from these

areas. Target is that any ESD pulse faces ground area when entering the phone (*e.g.*, between mechanics covers).

All holes in PWB are grounded and plated through holes (with the exception of LED holes, which cannot be grounded).

LCD

ESD protection for LCD is implemented by connecting the metal frame of LCD to gnd. Connection is only on one side, at the top of the LCD, and that is not the best solution. Due to SAR issues, the C-cover metallization is cut in the middle, just under the display, making the whole engine more sensitive to ESD. Software protects against LCD crashing.

Microphone

Microphone metal cover is connected to gnd and there are spark gaps on PWB. Microphone is an unsymmetrical circuit, which makes it well protected against EMC.

EARP

EARP is protected with the C-cover metallization and with plastic-fronted earpiece.

Buzzer

PWB openings with C-cover metallization protect the buzzer from ESD.

Battery Connector Lines

BSI and BTEMP lines are protected with spark gaps and RC circuit (10k & 1n) where resistors are size 0603.

M-bus F-bus

The opening in the protective metal deck underneath the battery is so small that ESD does not get into M-bus and F-bus lines in the production test pattern.

General Information About Testing

Phone operating modes

There are three different modes for testing/repairing the phone. Modes can be selected with suitable resistors connected to BSI- and BTEMP- lines as follows:

Mode	BSI- resistor	BTEMP- resistor	Remarks
Normal	68k	47k	
Local	560_ (<1k_)	What ever	
Test	> 1k	560_ (<1k_)	Recommended with base-band testing. Same as local mode, but making a phone call is possible.

The MCU software automatically enters local or test mode at start-up if corresponding resistors are connected.

Note! Baseband doesn't wake up automatically when the battery voltage is connected (normal mode).

Power can be switched on by

- pressing the PWR key
- connecting a charger
- RC-alarm function

In the local and test modes, the baseband can be controlled through MBUS or FBUS (FBUS is recommended) connections by Phoenix service software.

RF Module

Requirements

The RH-10 RF module supports CDMA800 and AMPS as described in:

• IS2000-2-A Physical Layer Standard for cdma2000 Spread Spectrum Systems; and

• IS-98D (Draft 4) Recommended Minimum Performance Standard for Spread Spectrum Mobile Stations.

Temperature Conditions

Surface temperature (SPR5 - Product Safety)

Maximum temperature rise is 50^{o} C for nonmetallic surfaces and 30^{o} C for metal surfaces at room temperature.

Other temperature requirements (SPR4 - Operating Conditions)

Meeting requirements: -30...+ 60° C

Storage requirements: -30...+85° C

Main Technical Characteristics

Environmental Specifications

Normal and extreme voltages

Voltage range:

- nominal battery voltage: 3.6 V
- maximum battery voltage: 4.5 V
- minimum battery voltage: 3.2 V

Temperature conditions:

- ambient temperature: -30...+ 60° C
- PWB temperature: -30...+85° C
- storage temperature range: -40 to +85° C

Antenna

An internal antenna is used.

Transmitter

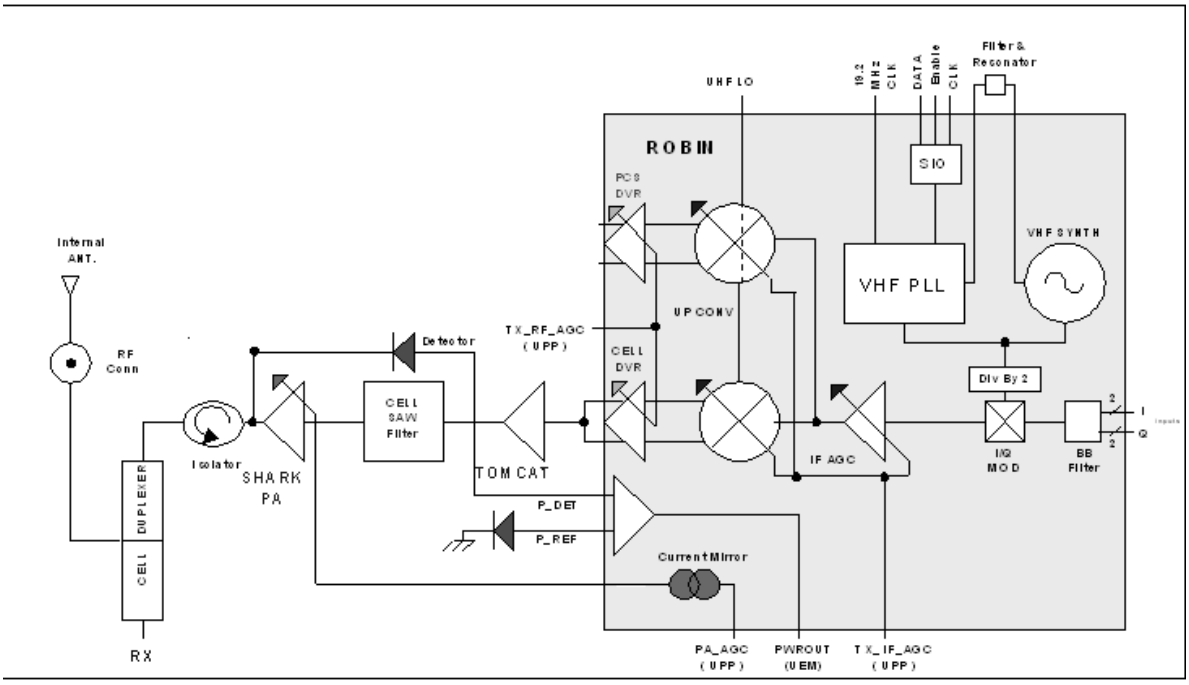

Figure 2: TX block diagram

The transmit chain up to the RF driver stage is integrated into one transmit-integrated circuit called Robin, with external power amplifiers (PA). The channel bandwidth is 50 kHz.

All data transmitted on the channel is convolutionally encoded and block-interleaved. Modulation is 64-ary orthogonal (RC1 and RC2) and direct sequence spread by a quadrature pair of PN sequences at a fixed chip rate. The data is filtered, O-QPSK modulated and up-converted to the appropriate transmission frequency. RC3 and RC4 use HPSK modulation at data rates up to 153.6 kBPS (RC3) and 115.2 kBPS (RC4).

The baseband I/Q signals are converted to IF frequency in the I/Q modulator by Quadrature mixing. The modulated IF signals go through a variable gain amplifier (IF AGC). The IF signal is converted up to RF with a differential output upconverter and then fed to the RF amplifier. The RF amplifier has variable gain capability (RF AGC) with up to 25 dB of dynamic gain control.

The outputs of the RF amplifiers are differential. The differential outputs from Robin are combined into single-ended output by an external balun and fed into an external driver amplifier module (Tomcat). There are two outputs from this module that feed a split-band filter. The split-band filter output is connected to a SPDT RF switch that results in a single output.

The output of the SPDT RF switch then is connected to the PA (Snapper). Out of the PA is an isolator, then antenna.

The PA modules contain all the necessary matching networks and reference current circuitry for variable gain control and biasing ON/OFF. A variable reference current is used

to vary the PA gain and PA bias current. The variable gain technique reduces PA current consumption and improves the signal-to-noise ratio at low output power levels. The precision bias current (and gain) control is achieved by varying the PA reference current with a PDM control voltage. The PA module also incorporates a "Boost" mode that can be turned on for signal modulations exhibiting Peak to Average (PAR) ratios greater than 4.0.

The transmitter chain utilizes smart power techniques and only the required circuits are powered at the appropriate times. In order to save energy in puncture mode, when there is no speech activity during a call, the driver and power amplifiers and the Robin IC are switched ON and OFF rapidly. These units also are in the OFF state when the transmitter is in standby. The ON/OFF switch commands are issued by a Digital ASIC (UPP). The UPP's PDM controls a current mirror in Robin that provides the PA reference current. Switching each reference current ON/OFF switches each PA ON/OFF. The VHF synthesizer and power detector circuits are left on during the puncture mode.

Synthesizer

The following block diagram illustrates all three synthesizers and how they interconnect in the system.

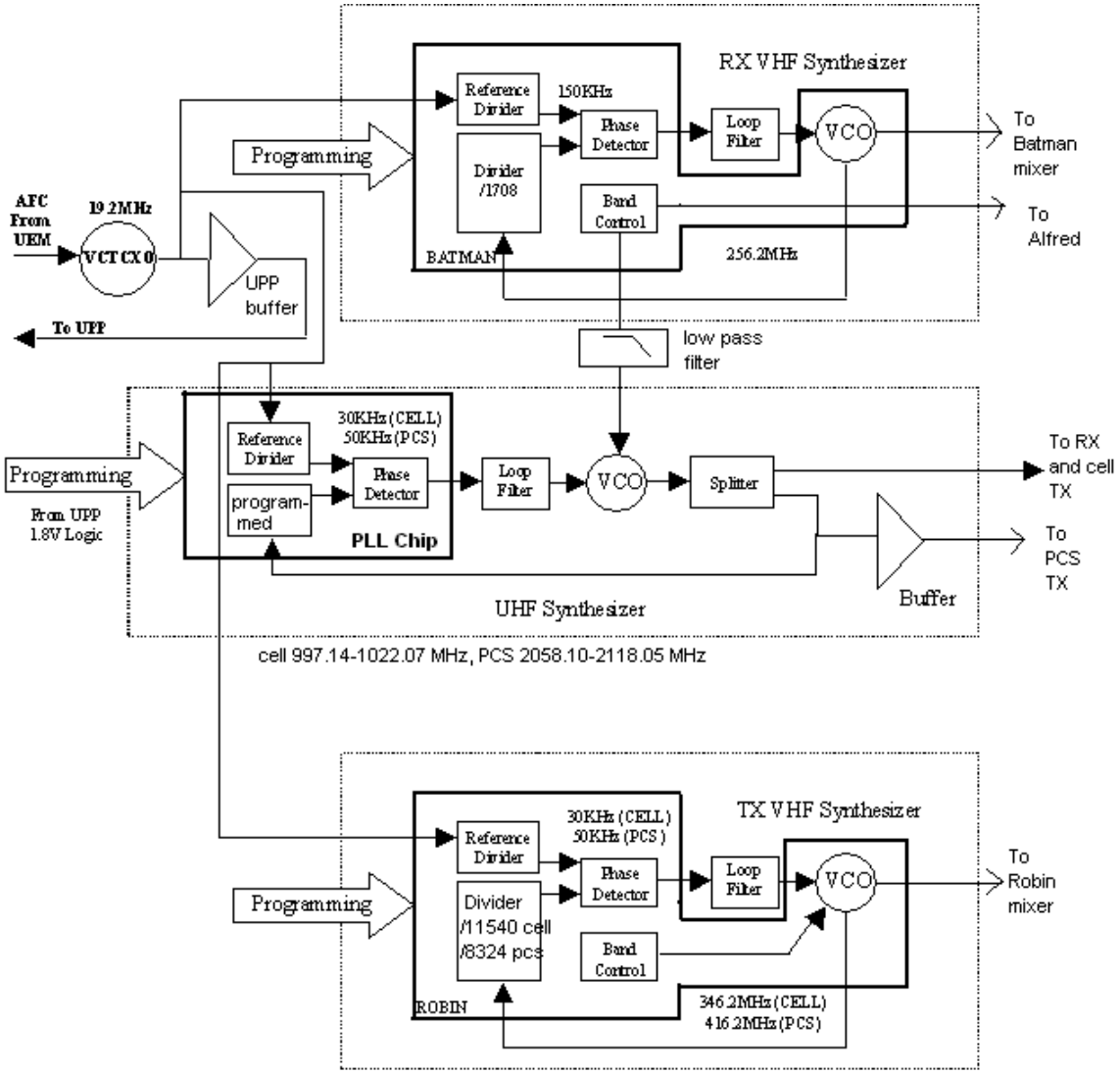

Figure 3: Synthesizer System Block Diagram

UHF LO Synthesizer

The UHF LO synthesizer generates the first RX LO frequency for the receiver (down-conversion) and the second TX LO frequency for the transmitter (up-conversion). The synthesizer is a dual-modulus prescaler type and utilizes a phase-frequency detector with a charge pump that sinks or sources currents, depending upon the phase difference between the phase detector input signals.

Channel spacing is 30 kHz for the cellular AMPS/CDMA band. An external buffer is provided for high isolation between Robin and the VCO to reduce VCO pulling due to changing load.

1st TX VHF LO Synthesizer (Robin)

The TX VHF Synthesizer is integrated within the Robin RFIC and generates the LO signals for the IQ-modulator in Robin. The synthesizer has an internal VCO with an external resonator. The VCO operates at two times the CELL IF frequencies. A band-switch signal, VCO_Band, is used to shift the center frequency of the external resonator.

The synthesizer is a dual-modulus prescaler type, and utilizes a phase detector with a charge pump that sinks or sources currents, depending on the phase difference between the detector input signals. The width of the pulses depends on the phase difference between the signals at input of the phase detector. The main divider, auxiliary divider, and reference divider are programmable through the serial interface to Robin.

The TX VHF Synthesizer generates 346.2 MHz for Cell Band.

The TX VHF Synthesizer comparison frequency for Cell Band is 30 kHz.

2nd RX VHF LO Synthesizer (Batman)

The RX VHF Synthesizer is integrated within the Batman RFIC and generates the LO signals for the IQ demodulator in Batman. The synthesizer has an internal VCO with an external resonator. The VCO operates at two times the common 128.1MHz RX IF frequency. A band-switch signal, Band_Sel, is used to select the band of operation for the UHF VCO.

The synthesizer is a dual-modulus prescaler type, and utilizes a phase detector with a charge pump that signals or sources currents, depending upon the phase difference between the detector input signals. The width of the pulses depends on the phase difference between the signals at input of the phase detector. The main divider, auxiliary divider, and reference divider are programmable through the serial interface to Batman.

The RX VHF Synthesizer generates 256.2 MHz for the Cell Band.

The RX VHF Synthesizer comparison frequency for the Cell Band is 160 kHz.

VCTCXO - System Reference Oscillator

The VCTCXO provides the frequency reference for all the synthesizers. It is a voltage-controlled, temperature-compensated, 19.2MHz crystal oscillator that can be pulled over a small range of its output frequency. This allows for an AFC function to be implemented for any frequency accuracy requirements. This is done by DSP processing of received I/Q signals.

Closed loop AFC operation allows very close frequency tracking of the base station to be done in CDMA mode. This will enable the unit to track out aging effects and give the required center frequency accuracy in cellular bands.

The most practical way of clock distribution is driving all three chips (UHF PLL, Batman, and Robin) directly from the VCTCXO. A buffer is used to drive the UPP in order to isolate the UPP's digital noise from the VCTCXO, which prevents contamination of the 19.2 MHz reference onto the PLL chips of the system. Since the VCTCXO output is a sinewave, such

clock distribution will not cause any clock signal integrity problems, even for relatively long traces (what might occur in case of a digital square waveform with fast transition times). The VCTCXO output is AC, coupled to Batman, Robin, UHF PLL, and the digital ASICs, to eliminate DC incompatibility between those pins.

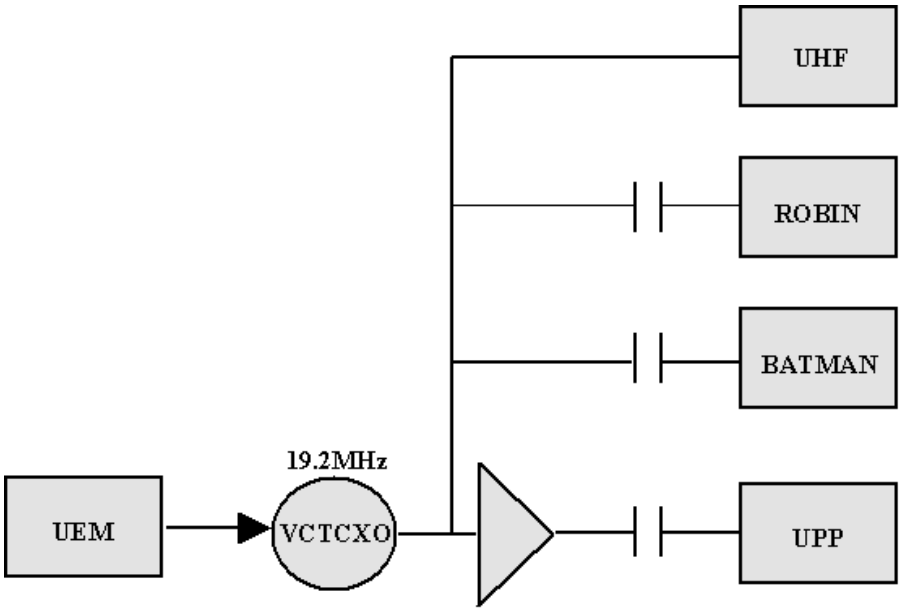

Figure 4: Distribution of VCTCXO tone at 19.2 MHz

Receiver

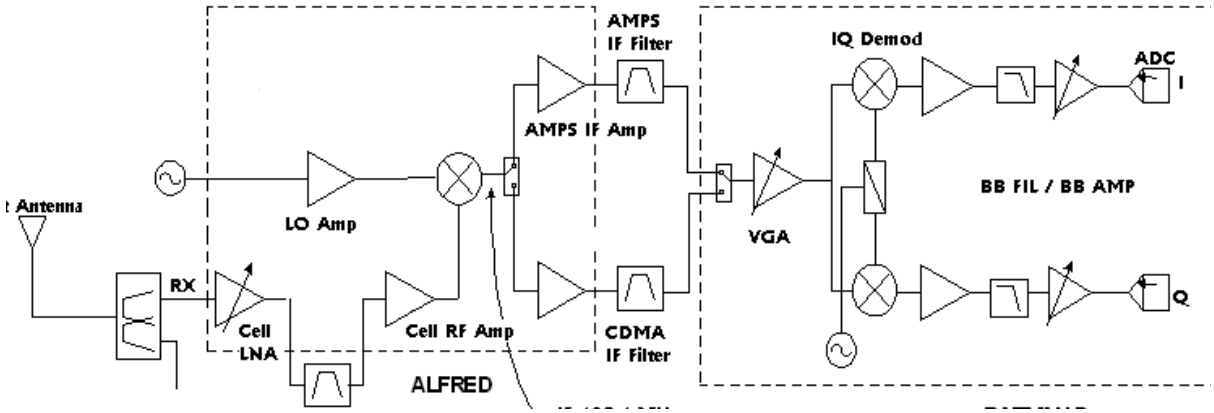

Figure 5: Receiver Block Diagram

The receiver is a dual conversion I/Q receiver with a first IF of 128.1 MHz. The front-end RFIC (Alfred) contains a low noise amplifier (LNA), a radio frequency amplifier (RFA), a down-converter, an intermediate frequency amplifier (IFA), and a local oscillator amplifier (LOA). This IC also contains 800 MHz blocks, but these are not active in this application. Between the LNA and the RFA is a bandpass filter which will reject out-of-band spurious and act as image rejection. The IF filter is between the Alfred IC and the BatmanD IC. The purpose of this filter is to guarantee rejection in adjacent and alternate channels.

The RX IF ASIC BatmanD is used to convert the IF down to baseband I and Q. The ASIC contains a VGA section, IQ demodulator, baseband filters (BBFIL) for AMPS and CDMA.

Switchable gain baseband amplifier (BBAMP), and RX VHF PLL. The I/Q BB signals are output to UEM chip for analog-to-digital conversion and further signal processing.